

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

If he is wise, the King of Corea, Li
Hil, will lie low.

For making a regulation move
smoothly there's nothing like Standard
Oil.

Rev. Conrad Haney's name has been
stricken from the "blue book"; his mor-
als were too yellow.

With divorces selling at \$25 a piece
there seems to be no excuse for a mock
marriage in Chicago.

A Dakota scalper claims to have been
swindled out of \$13,000 worth of tick-
ets. Why doesn't the Sioux?

John Burns says: "Chicago's streets
are the worst in the world." Chicago
is still the Superlative city.

We still believe that about nine-tenths
of the yards of the latest insurance
swindler are Holmes-spun.

Redfern, the man milliner, has been
sued for divorce. Chicago is looking to
him now for seasonable novelties in di-
vorce suits.

Capt. Anson has got it all fixed
to capture the pennant for 1895. All that
is necessary now will be merely to win
the games.

A theatrical exchange says that there
are 60,000 actors in the United States.
It is simply astounding that so few of
them go upon the stage.

The fellow who had the nerve to
steal a red-hot stove from the White
House is out of his proper field of ac-
tion. His place is in Congress.

The cable says that Sir Arthur Sull-
van has sprained his ankle and will be
unable to attend further rehearsals of
his new opera. Has Arthur become a
skirt dancer?

The Mogul Indians, who formally re-
jected the other day, should be transported to Turkey. They would
be exalted to positions of rank and
power there.

John Burns says our American hotels
are "not quite up to those of England."
Such a criticism as that utterly destroys
the worth of any other he may make
concerning American matters.

A Georgia exchange says: "Matt
Griddle and Rumpf Starger are mak-
ing a lively race for tax receiver of
Lumpkin County." If names count for
anything, both ought to win.

The Turkish Government has made
a report as to the nature of the Arme-
nian outrages. Now all that is neces-
sary is for the Turkish Government to
get some one to believe the report.

It is a felony for a policeman in New
York to accept a basket of peaches from
a merchant. But it is all right for a
policeman to accept hundreds of thou-
sands of dollars from Wall street specu-
lators. For getting a camel through the
eye of a needle Byrnes, of the New York
police force, is the rarest achievement
of the age. To keep him at the head of
the force and imprison the poor patrol-
man for taking a few dollars is worthy
of the peculiar stripe of godlessness in that
town.

When a man starts out to smell bad
things, see wicked sights, and learn
dark deeds, he can generally smell, see
and hear. Stead and Burns and Mow-
bray all seem to come specially for such
purposes. They are all busybodies and
sensationalists, anxious for personal
glorification. Both Stead and Burns
have done good work in their own
land, but it has been shadowed by their
unwised and crude criticism of Amer-
ica, that they know little about, and in
regard to which they have taken no
time to investigate.

There has just occurred in the Medi-
terranean an incident which should,
and we trust will, stir the souls of some
of our American reporters with the
charm of a great opportunity. It is a
pretty little case of piracy. As the
story appears in the news, several boat
loads of Moorish pirates captured an
Italian ship and plundered her of part
of her load of American petroleum. It
is said our Government will be called
upon to do something about it; but of
course it is Italy's business to protect
her own ships. Our interest in the case
is strictly romantic. The story indi-
cates a revival of the famous Medi-
terranean industry formerly carried on
by Cominothore Stephen Decatur and
other American mariners. If it is to be
revived it ought to be well described.

Happy narratives of such a place of
piracy, with portraits of the pirates,
would enliven the news of the day—and
we think it could be very well done by
some of the women reporters, who are
all eager for opportunities to distin-
guish themselves.

The Charleston (S. C.) News and Con-
troller announces that it will pay \$100 in
gold to those two of its subscribers
who shall raise the two heaviest hogs
in South Carolina the present year.

The biggest hog is to take \$80 for its
owner and the second biggest \$20, both
in gold. A third prize is also offered
to the subscriber who shall raise a hog
showing the largest gain at the lowest
cost. The paper states that its object
in offering these prizes is to encourage
the people of the State to raise their
own meat and to show that South Caro-
lina leads in the production of hogs and
hammy, as it leads in the manufacture
of cotton goods. It says the reports it
recently received from all parts of the
State show that while the people have
raised little money they had more home-
raised hog and hammy at the close of
1894 than in any other year since the
war, and some of the reports are almost
startling in regard to the size of the
hog and the little expense at which he
was reared. "It has been demonstrated
that bacon can be produced in South
Carolina at an average cost of three
cents per pound."

The Spanish anarchist, Franch, was
executed about a year after he committed
his crime. In Spain justice seems
to have the same limping gait that often
affects her sister in America.

We understand that W. K. Vander-
bilt proposes to put his wife off with
\$700 a day for life. But if Mrs. Vander-
bilt is economical perhaps she will
not be obliged to take in washing for
a living.

A woodsman does not expend a few
powerful blows upon a mighty tree and
then stop, expecting the majestic forest
monarch to fall; nor does a wise merchant
send forth a few flaring ads and then
cease, expecting business and a
fortune to come without further effort.

The Standard Oil Company is begin-
ning to reap the righteous reward of
thrift, enterprise and virtue. It now
announces that demand and supply
need no longer be regarded as fixing
the daily price of oil, and that the ex-
changed need no longer go to the for-
mality of posting daily quotations.
The trust itself will fix the price daily by
bulletin from its office—as, by the way,
the sugar trust does with its staple.
This simplifies matters for everybody,
particularly for the Standard Oil Com-
pany, which is thus able to absolutely
control the speculative market in oil
to its own certain profit and to the
confusion of its few remaining rivals.
Even if it did not endow universities
the Standard Oil Company is doing a
great work for the education of the
people.

Prof. H. C. Conn has discovered bac-
illus No. 41. Prof. Conn is an eminent
bacteriologist associated with the Wes-
leyan University of Brooklyn. Bacillus
No. 41 is the scion of the proud and
illustrious house bearing his name. For
years his family has been doing an ex-
tensive business in diphtheria, tubercu-
losis, cholera and other well-known
industries of like character. Judging
from the base uses to which Prof. Conn
subjects Bacillus No. 41, he must have
been the black sheep of the family.
For the professor has publicly
expressed his determination to inocu-
late butter with Bacillus No. 41. And
Brooklyn butter at that! Such drastic
treatment, even to a wild and wayward
bacillus, somewhat dulls the enthusiasm
which naturally wells up over the
professor's discovery. The professor,
doubtless in anticipation of the indigna-
tion which his expressed determination
will arouse, says the experiment
is in the cause of science and better
Brooklyn butter. If this be true the
cause of science should stop at pro-
longed suffering. But why, we ask
Prof. Conn, should Bacillus No. 41 be
selected to make something wholesome
out of Brooklyn butter? What is the
matter with Bacilli Nos. 23, 39, 7, or
even that old swashbuckler of germ-
dom, Bacillus the First? Why haven't
these been set to work on a plate of
Brooklyn butter? Why should they be
given the more enjoyable and lucrative
task of developing consumption and
other popular brands of disease? Why,
we ask Prof. Conn in behalf of advo-
cates of fair play, is Bacillus No. 41
compelled to gnaw his way through a
roll of Long Island butter that has
dwell some time in Brooklyn?

The Colors of Animals:
The colors which adorn animals are
distributed in a very strange and appar-
ently capricious way. These colors
are believed to depend in great part on
the minute sculpturing, reticulation
and scoring of the surface and not from
definite coloring matter like those pres-
ent in plants. The metallic colors of
the humming bird and peacock are at-
tributed, in the main, to what scientific
observers call the "optical structure of
the web of the feathers." These they
describe as "interference colors," re-
lieved against a dark background,
which owes its blackness to a black or
brown pigment.

Instances, however, do occur in which
an actual pigment or coloring matter
exists in colored feathers, and may be
extracted from them. Among the Tou-
cans or plantain eaters of Africa there
are reported as many as eleven species
which owe their splendid crimson col-
orations to a definite pigment. This
pigment, which is remarkable in many
ways, is found to contain as an essential
ingredient no less than eight per cent
of metallic copper. Several other col-
oring matters, soluble in alcohol and
soda solution, have been extracted from
the plumage of other birds. It is said
that as a rule these pigments are much
more permanent than those of flowers.

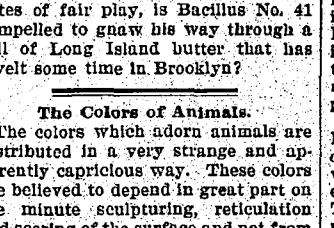
Good Wine Wasn't Wasted.
"I witnessed a peculiar illustration of
the prohibition sentiment in Maine a
short time ago," said a traveling man
the other day.

A party of us went from Rockland
to the town of Camden to see a launching.
The vessel was the Mary Man-
ning, a big four-master, measuring
something more than 4,500 tons, and
was launched full rigged. She is to be
used in the foreign trade.

"The unique feature of her launching
was the method of christening. It
would have gladdened the heart of Miss
Florence Willard and her temperance
co-workers. Instead of breaking a
bottle of champagne when the vessel left
the ways, four young girls strewed
flowers over the bow.

"It was a charming sight, and," added
the drummer, "there wasn't that un-
pleasant sensation of good wine going to
waste."—New York Herald.

One of Colorado's Wonders.

A small illustration of a large, weathered tree stump with a small structure or person standing next to it.

Petrified Stump of a Big
Tree Near Golden City.

The trouble with the cat when she
comes back is that she usually brings
a family of kittens with her.

If misery loves company, we will all
at least have one thing we love in hell.

RAISING SUGAR BEETS

GERMAN GROWERS ALARMED AT AMERICAN PROGRESS.

Farmers in This Country Have the
Advantage of More Fertile Soil and
Can Raise a Crop at One-third the
Cost to Their Foreign Competitors.

German Merchants Angry.
European economists are alarmed at
the prospect that the United States, the
greatest sugar country in the world, and
then stop, expecting the majestic forest
monarch to fall; nor does a wise merchant
send forth a few flaring ads and then
cease, expecting business and a
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Even if it did not endow universities
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Four elements enter into the competition,
climate, cost and fertility of land,
cost of labor and the effective economy
of the machinery and methods of cultivation
and sugar manufacture. In all but
one—cost of labor—the United States has
the advantage. An English government
committee, however, has reported that the
cost of beet sugar in Germany is \$1.30 per
hundred pounds, while that of the United States
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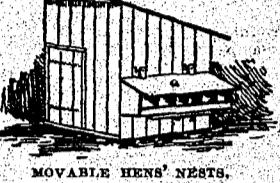
REAL RURAL READING

WILL BE FOUND IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

Convenient and Practical Row of Hens' Nests—A Mistake in the Management of Root Crops—Gauging a Plow's Depth—Agricultural Notes.

Portable Hens' Nests

Where but fifteen or twenty hens are kept, and no regularly constructed henhouse is at hand, a series of nests so made from light material that can be readily moved about as desired, will be found a valuable acquisition. The manner of constructing these nests is shown in the illustration, from the American Agriculturist. Five or six, or even as many as eight nests may be thus grouped. The nest space, r , is one foot wide at the bottom; the front board is six inches wide; the open space between this and the roof board, a , is eight inches wide, the roof board being about fifteen inches in width. An alighting or stepping board, x , is six inches wide, leaving an inch space between that and the front of the nests.



MOVABLE HENS' NESTS.

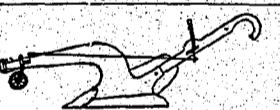
for refuse to pass through. The hangers, s , a , may be of any strong material and hung upon spikes, driven at the proper place and in a slanting direction. This row of nests may be changed from the inside to the outside of the building, or placed where most convenient. Where nests are located singly, and some distance apart, the laying hen will occupy the nest with another especially if both are in the habit of dropping their eggs in that identical nest. By this system of grouping, when they reach the stepping board, or walk, and find one nest occupied, they pass on to another, without molesting the occupant. Another point in favor of portable nests is that they are readily taken down, and every part can be thoroughly cleaned. Those who have tried this plan of grouping nests find it extremely convenient and practical.

Plant Food.

The established fact that leguminous plants are able to gather a portion of the nitrogen they need for food, either directly or indirectly, from the free nitrogen of the air, suggests that it may be worth while to investigate the foraging powers of different plants for other nutrients. Every one knows that in any given soil different plants are grown with different degrees of success, and it seems quite likely that some plants are able to use certain compounds of potash or phosphoric acid in the soil which are not so readily available to others, just as leguminous plants can obtain nitrogen from sources that are not available to the grasses. Some tests were made at the Maine Experiment Station last year to ascertain the capability of different plants to appropriate phosphoric acid, and they seem to indicate that wheat, barley, corn, peas, and especially turnips, can secure this food from crude, finely ground South Carolina rock with greater or less ease, while beans and potatoes derive no benefit from it. Of course, definite conclusions can hardly be drawn from one year's work, but these investigations are being continued. It would be a distinct gain to horticulture and agriculture if it could be known in what particular form each particular plant preferred to have its food.—Garden and Forest.

A Gauge Runner Plow.

The value of a gauge on a plow to regulate the depth at which a plow shall run is so obvious that nothing need be said in its favor. The cut shows an attachment for that purpose. A flat wheel, o , on the beam is so arranged that it can be raised or lowered by op-



PLOWING AT ANY DESIRED DEPTH.

erating a lever on one of the handles, and when set for any depth, "staying out." This device may be used without stopping the plow or stepping from the furrow. The plowman has complete and instant control. The wheel is made to fit either a wooden or iron beam, and is held perfectly rigid. Among its advantages are: When one part of a field is sandy, and another is composed of hard clay or is stony, the plow can be run at the same depth, and in a fruit orchard the plow can be instantly raised or lowered when passing near a tree, so as not to injure the roots.—Farm and Home.

Spraying Trees in Bloom.

Prof. Webster, of the Ohio Experiment Station, has been making experiments to determine whether honeybees are injured by spraying fruit trees with arsenites while they are in bloom. These tests seem to show conclusively that bees are killed in this way. Apart from the destruction of the bees and the consequent loss to the apiculturist, this would seem to be a bad policy for the fruit-grower, since the presence of bees is acknowledged to be of great value in securing a crop of fruit by their work in pollinating the flowers.

Protecting Bees.

Bees will come out of their hives if the weather becomes warm for a day or two. They then clean out the hives and remove the dead bees. The animal heat in the hives when the outside temperature is high causes greater activity in a strong colony than may be desirable. Should the temperature fall slightly while the bees are working many of them will be overcome with cold and perish. The hive should be in some place where it is protected from sudden changes of temperature.

Keeping Potatoes Assorted.

Potatoes that are piled in cellars need pretty close looking after in winter. Sometimes the danger is from frost, but it is much more often due to a warm atmosphere. There is rapid exhaustion of the vigor of potatoes kept for seed by having the eyes push forth pale or white shoots, as they will when kept

in the warmth and darkness of a large bin. If frost can be kept out the seed potatoes should be thickly spread on floors where the sun can shine upon them. This cannot be done in the cellar, but towards spring seed potatoes should be kept in upper rooms, and the temperature be regulated by a thermometer and small stove.

Incubators for Winter Hatching. It is not natural for hens that are kept in vigorous health to want to set in winter. The incubator is at this season an absolute necessity for those who would rear early chicks. Art is in this instance better than nature. The heat can be regulated more certainly and evenly with an incubator than most hens will do it. The hen has very little sense. If the fit of sitting leaves her a few hours she will expose the eggs to be chilled, and then return after every germ of life is destroyed and set patiently on the eggs until they are at last taken away from her. In summer or late spring the hen can do the work as well and as cheaply as an incubator will. She may not set any more steadily, but not so much depends on her fidelity, as in warm weather the air is very near the right temperature to develop the young chick in its shell.

Snow Over Winter Grain.

All farmers who grow winter grain like to have plenty of snow in winter. It is not so much to protect the ground from freezing, for severe cold will freeze through a light snow, and a light covering is better than a heavy one always. What the snow does is to cover the leaves so that they do not evaporate moisture, as they are always doing when exposed to currents of air. The destruction of woods in many States has made winter grain a more doubtful crop than it used to be. It sweeps the snow that should be a protection for the whole field into banks on the leeward side of fences. It also blows away a good deal of surface soil, as is seen by the blackened surface of snow banks opposite winter grain fields late in the winter.

A Common Mistake.

One mistake is frequently made in the management of root crops at the time of harvest. Many people, when topping their roots after or just before gathering, cut off a portion of the root itself, as shown in the figure at the right in accompanying illustration.

I would rather go to the other extreme, says a writer in American Cul-

ture.

WAYS OF TOPPING ROOTS.

uator, and leave a portion of the tops on, as shown in the figure at the left of the sketch. In one case we not only cut away and waste good material, but also facilitate the escape of juice, by oozing out and evaporation. In the other case we save everything worth saving. Let us be economical even in small things.

Cautions as to Temperature. Sudden extremes of temperature disintegrate. Don't chill the cream with chunks of ice in the churn and expect the best results. Don't heat it suddenly from a low degree to the churning temperature and churn immediately. Let it stand for some time at the right temperature and better results may be expected. Don't even heat milk just as it enters the separator. Warm it gradually and in advance of the separation. Temperature has very much to do with success in handling milk and cream—the right temperature is one of the essentials. But not only has the degree of heat very much to do with results, but sudden changes have peculiar effects and should be avoided, especially just previous to, or during, manipulation.

Road Work.

Winter is not a good time to do road work, but it is a good time to inspect the road, when not covered with snow, and lay plans for its repair at an early date. Roads need constant watching, and repairs should be made as soon as the necessity arises. Doing the work all at once and only once a year is not the ideal method. In France, where the roads are said to be better kept than in any other part of the world, the inspection is constant, and repairs are going on all the time. This insures a perfection of roadway that is highly appreciated by the farmers that use them.

Farm Notes.

The exact temperature for loosening the hair from the skin of a pig at butchering is 180°. The pig should remain a full minute in the water at this temperature to give time for the hair to be loosened.

Do not forget that a grade animal will not breed all his good qualities. Nothing but a thoroughbred will give you improved stock from your mares and beifers, or from the droves and flocks. Do not waste your time.

There is no point in the life of an animal when it is not making gain or losing, and every pound lost is two pounds to gain. All classes of stock should be kept growing. If the animal loses weight under favorable conditions it is an indication that better stock should be used.

An artery of the horse can usually be felt when it crosses the curve of the lower jaw, or in the bony ridge above the eye. It should beat forty times a minute. If more rapidly, hard and fast, it indicates fever or inflammation; if slow, brain disease; if irregularly, heart trouble.

The Engineer's List says: "A good preparation for preventing tools from rusting is made by the slow melting together of six or eight parts of lard to one of resin, stirring till cool. This remains semi-fluid, ready for use, the resin preventing rancidity and supplying an air-tight film. Rubbed on a bright surface ever so thinly it protects and preserves the polish effectively, and it can be wiped off clean if desired, or it may be thinned with coal oil or benzine."



OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THIS IS THEIR DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER.

Little Sayings and Cute Doings of the Little Folks Everywhere, Gathered and Printed Here for All Other Little Ones to Read.

Tongue Twisters. You all know the tongue twister Peter Piper, but there are many other jingles which are harder. One of the simplest and best or worst is "mixed biscuits." Try saying that rapidly, and if you succeed say this, a sentence which Londoners frequently have to use: "Stop at the shop at the top of Sloane street."

Suppose. Little Margaret was going to a children's party the other day, and her mother was telling her some little politeness to be observed.

"And when you come away," she said, "go up to your little hostess and thank her for giving you a pleasant time."

"But, mamma," objected the small girl, "suppose I don't have a pleasant time. What must I say then?"—New York Times.

A Dastiful Son. A number of boys in Scotland were being rehearsed for an amateur performance, and the boy who was to personate the hero was told to fall on the floor at the right moment. But when the crisis was reached on the examination day, he did not fall. The verse was repeated, but still he remained upright. Being accordingly asked his reason, he replied: "My mother said I wasna to fa', for I've got on my Sunday caes."

Johnnie Figured on the Bag. The lesson was multiplication, and the teacher sought to impress on little Johnnie that three times two and two times three amounted to the same thing. "Now," said she, "if you could have two bags with three oranges in each, or three bags with two oranges in each, which would you choose?"

"The three bags with two oranges in each," replied Johnnie, without hesitation; "then I'd have one more bag to fa', for I've got on my Sunday caes."

The Frog's Revenge. If I were a frog, And sat on a log, In the middle of a bog, Looking about.

And a boy, all alone, Hit me hard with a stone,

And I sank with a groan, "Twould be bad, no doubt."

But I would not die; Not nor would I cry; Not a tear from my eye, I'd suffer to fail."

I'd spring with a whack, On that naughty boy's back! And stick there, aha!

He'd repent—and that's all

—New York World.

To Fry Sausages.

The ordinary way of frying sausages is not the best way of cooking them. A far better way is to put them in the oven on an ordinary baking tin, turning them from one side to another until they are brown on both sides. In a hot oven they will cook in this way in ten or fifteen minutes. If they are in cases they should be pricked thoroughly, to prevent them from bursting under the heat.

Creamed Crackers.

Place a quantity of stale, unbroken crackers in a large platter. Pour over each one sufficient boiling water to moisten thoroughly. Sprinkle with pepper and salt, and place on the center of each a small piece of butter. Pour over rich milk thickened and heated for cream toast.

Impromtu Dessert.

Split two or three crackers for each plate, dip quickly in boiling water, put on each piece a bit of sweet jam or jelly and a spoonful of sweetened whipped cream. This tastes and looks much nicer than it appears from the description; in fact, it is a very nice light dessert.

Household Hints.

Only the soft part of an oyster should be given an invalid.

If a cake bakes too rapidly on the bottom, slip an asbestos plate under.

Frozen tea will be found at many afternoon teas. It is made like cafe au lait.

You may sweep a room without dust by sweeping the floor carefully with damp sawdust.

In blacking the kitchen stove better results are reached if the blacking is wet with coffee instead of water.

"A little lemon juice squeezed into the water in which rice is boiled," says a notable housewife, "keeps the grains separate."

The whites of eggs intended for cake-making should never be allowed to stand during the beating process even for a moment, as they return to a liquid state and cannot be restored, thus making the cake heavy.

It is a mistake to make a large tea biscuit. Properly speaking, a tea biscuit should not be more than two inches in diameter, and proportionately thick when baked. This gives a delicate, moist, flaky biscuit, which will become hard or overbrowned.

Large wash tubs are needed for rinsing purposes, but a small one is better for use, the resin preventing rancidity and supplying an air-tight film. Rubbed on a bright surface ever so thinly it protects and preserves the polish effectively, and it can be wiped off clean if desired, or it may be thinned with coal oil or benzine.

This is no easy matter, particularly after the diagram has become an inverted confusion of letters.

The player scores one for each successful effort, the highest score naturally winning.

The rapid spread of the game, its naming in honor of the exhibit which probably impressed youthful visitors most deeply, and to which they could trace an intended resemblance in the curved lines of the diagram, its curious complexity, all make the new sport extremely interesting.

A Small-Boy Joke. "Jack, have a banana?" "No, I'll have a pear." "I've only got bananas." "I know that." "Then why do you ask for a pear?" "Because that's what I want a pair of bananas."—Harper's Young People.

Double Heads.



The Death-Makers. The death of State Senator John W. Watts, of Jackson, had the effect of delaying legislation Monday. The House met at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and after a brief session adjourned until Tuesday out of respect to the dead Senator. The Senate took similar action.

Representative Campbell introduced two joint resolutions submitting important constitutional amendments. One provides for increasing the terms of office from two to four years, half the members to be elected every two years.

The other provides for the payment of the salaries of members by the legislative term and not by the day.

The bill abolishing the present Board of Health of Detroit, which it is charged is a political machine of the Mayor's,

came up in the Senate Tuesday afternoon.

Senator Smalley, of Detroit, moved to amend the bill so as to place the appointment of the health board in the hands of the Mayor instead of the Governor.

The bill was introduced by the Governor.

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The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
THURSDAY, FEB. 14, 1895.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

County Convention.

The republican electors of Crawford county will meet in convention by delegates, at the Court House, in Grayling, on Saturday February 16th, 1895, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention, to be held in the city of Detroit, on Feb. 21st, 1895, and to attend to such other business as may come before it.

The several townships will be entitled to delegates as follows:

Maple Forest	3	Grayling	18
Frederic	3	Ball	2
Grove	2	So. Branch	
Blaine	2	Cen. Plains	3

Beaver Creek 3

M. A. BATES, JOHN STALEY,
Secretary, Chairman.

After the groundhog day is over,
After he's played his game,
As far as we can discover,
The weather's about the same.

Under the Democratic tariff policy,
we export bonds to make good the
loss of duties on imports.

The Democrats increase the public
debt almost as fast when they are in
control of the Government as they
did when they were in rebellion
against it.

The McKinley law had its defects,
but the fact remains that when it was
in force the Government paid off ext-
isting obligations instead of creating
new ones. —Globe-Dem.

Representative Apin has introduced
a bill in the legislature fixing a uni-
form price for saloon licenses at \$100,
and allowing saloons to open on cer-
tain holidays.

The Board of Supervisor of Bay
County have authorized a contract
with the sheriff by which he gets sixty-
five cents a day for boarding prisoners.

One thing is definitely settled and
that is that the soldiers' home vote
will not be thrown out again. —Det.
Journal.

The Republican county convention
to elect delegates to the state conven-
tion, will be held at the Court House,
next Saturday afternoon.

Major Gilchrist is receiving numer-
ous requests for some of the land he is
offering to give to actual settlers. The
indications are that upward of thirty
families will settle upon these lands
in the spring. —Alpena Pioneer.

The Freeport Journal wants to
know what has become of that gray
Democratic banner carried in front of
the procession marked "Vote for Gro-
ver Cleveland and no more 80-cent
wheat".

For expenditures for common
schools New York comes first, the
Empire State paying out \$19,111,084
for the support of its public schools;
Pennsylvania next, \$16,410,907; Illi-
nois third, \$14,664,050, and Ohio
fourth, \$12,180,794.

If the Tennessee Democrats persist
in their scheme to steal the Governor-
ship, then it will be the duty of the
incoming House to exclude the mem-
bers from that State who were elected
by the same kind of votes that were
cast for Evans. —Globe-Dem.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Most Perfect Made.

Fill the treasury with revenue from
imports, protect your machine shops
at the same time, and Uncle Sam will
quit calling on banks for money, and
every man will have work and good
pay for his labor. Making a gold
standard or issuing \$500,000,000 in
gold bonds won't make labor plenty
or profitable. —Inter-Ocean.

In answer to inquiries Attorney
General Maynard has written an ex-
haustive opinion as to the effect of the
constitutional amendment adopted
last fall providing that none but full
fledged citizens could exercise the elec-
tive franchise. The following is in
substance the opinion as given:

"No male inhabitant of foreign
birth now of this State, can vote at
any election held in this State until
he shall become a citizen of the United
States, and any such inhabitant of
foreign birth who may have been a
qualified elector last November can-
not vote next spring unless he shall
be by that time a citizen of the United
States, provided, of course, he does
not come within the express constitu-
tional exception, viz., a resident of
two years and six months prior to Nov.
8th, 1894, and he having made a dec-
laration of his intentions to become a
citizen of the United States two
years and six months prior to said
date."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

ADJOURNED SESSION, JAN. 9, '95.

AFTERNOON SESSION, JAN. 9, '95.

Roll called. Full Board present.
Sup. F. P. Richardson in the chair.
Moved by Sup. Niederer, that the
regular order of business be suspended
and the Board open under the head of
Motions, Resolutions and Notices.

Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. John J. Niederer,
that the bond of J. W. Hartwick, as
registered in Chancery, be read,
be approved and signed by the Clerk
and Chairman.

Motion carried.

The Chairman called I. H. Richardson
to the Chair and offered the fol-
lowing resolution:

Resolved; That by the authority of
Act No. 155 of the Session Laws of
1893, we, the Board of Supervisors of
Crawford county, deem it just to give
the Judge of Probate an additional
salary of \$5.25 per month, commencing
Jan. 1st, 1895.

Yea and Nays called. Nays, Messrs.
Hickey, Leece, Annis, Hoyt and I. H.
Richardson.

Yea, Messrs. Higgins, Niederer, Leece,
F. P. Richardson and J. M. Francis.

Resolution lost.

Moved by Sup. Niederer, that the
Board now adjourn till to-morrow
at 9 o'clock, to give the committee
time to work.

Motion carried.

MORNING SESSION, Jan. 10th, 1895.
Roll called and full Board present.
Supervisor F. P. Richardson in the
Chair.

Moved by Supervisor John J. Niederer,
that it be made a special order of
business, to-morrow forenoon, at 9 a.
m., to act upon the report of the
committee on Finance and Settlement
with ex-treasurer Havens, and that
County Treasurer Woodburn be re-
quested to submit to this Honorable
body, a report by that time, of the
financial condition of the office when
turned over to him, on January 9th,
1895.

Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Hickey, that
the report of the committee on Roads
and Bridges be accepted and adopted.

Motion carried.

GRAYLING MICH., Jan. 10, '95.

To the Honorable Board of Super-
visors, Crawford County:

Gentlemen: Your committee on
Roads and Bridges respectfully sub-
mits the following report, and state
that we have complied with your Res-
olution of Oct. last, in regard to cer-
tain roads and bridges in the county.
Contracts and approvals are on file
with county Clerk, for your inspec-
tion.

JOHN J. NIEDERER, JASPER E. ANNIS, COM.
J. M. FRANCIS, Clerk.

Moved by Sup. Niederer, that the
report of the Superintendent of the
Poor, be placed in the hands of the
Committee on Finance and Settlement
for examination and report.

Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer the Board
adjourn till 2 o'clock, p. m.

Motion carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION, Jan. 10th, 1895.

Moved by Sup. Niederer, that the
report of the Finance committee on
Settlement, with the Superintendents
of the Poor, be accepted and adopted.

Motion carried.

Grayling, Jan. 10th, 1895.

To the Hon. Chairman and Board
of Supervisors of Crawford County.

Gentlemen:—We the undersigned
committee of Finance and Settlement
have examined the report of the
Superintendents of the Poor and
would recommend that the Poor Fund
be canceled up to Jan. 1st, 1895. We
further recommend an appropriation
of \$600.00 be made, \$175.00 to be appro-
priated at the present term from the
contingent fund, and the balance
\$425.00 from the taxes of 1895.

Signed.

WILSON HICKEY,
JUDSON FRANCIS, COM.
JOHN LEECE.

Moved by Sup. I. H. Richardson,
that the Clerk be instructed to notify
the Superintendents of the Poor and
County Treasurer of the action of
this board in regard to the aforesaid
report.

Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Annis that the
report of the committee on Fish
Shutes, in daws be accepted and
adopted, and the petition granted.

Motion carried.

Grayling, Jan. 10th, 1895.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors,
of Crawford County:

Gentlemen:—Your committee on
Fish Shutes respectfully report that
they have had the petition regarding
Fish Shutes in consideration. We
recommend that the same be granted
and that the Supervisor of Frederic
act in accordance with instructions
from the State Fish Commissioner and
as the statutes provide in such cases.

Signed.

J. J. HIGGINS, COM.
J. J. NIEDERER, Clerk.

Frederic, Crawford County, Mich.
Dec. 29th, 1894.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisor of
Crawford County:

We the undersigned tax payers and
freeholders of said county and Town-
ship. Pray and Petition to said Board
of Supervisors of the county of Craw-
ford and State of Michigan, that
there may be a fish shute in the
hereinafter described dam; Stevens
& Co's. dam on Sec. 1, T. 28, 4 W. on
the Au Sable river.

Salling Hanson & Co's. dam on Sec.
23, T. 27, 4 W. on the Au Sable river.
A dam on Sec. 6, T. 28, 4 W. known
as Beaufort's dam on the Manistee
river.

A dam on Sec. 31 T. 28 N. R. 4 W.
on the Manistee river, known as the
Peter's dam.

Signed.

F. Kelley, Elijah Flagg, Conrad
House, G. P. Smith, N. Willing, Frank
Richardson, Elijah Flagg, Jr., C. R.
Wallace, J. H. Haggerty, L. Wallace,
Wm. Rutledge, Sam McIlroy, L. W.
Wallace, all of Frederic.

On motion of Sup. Leece, the mu-
tues of yesterday were read and ap-
proved.

Moved by Sup. Niederer, that the
resolution in regard to adopting the
report of the committee on Claims and
Accounts, as recorded on page 574 of
the Supervisors Journal be rescinded.

Yea and Nays called. Yays, Messrs.
Hickey, Higgins, Niederer, Leece,
F. P. Richardson and I. H. Rich-
ardson and Francis.

Resolution lost.

Moved by Sup. Niederer, that the
Board adjourn till to-morrow at
9 o'clock, to give the committee
time to work.

Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the
report of the committee on Claims and
Accounts as referred to in the above
resolution, be handed back for
reconsideration.

Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the
report of the committee on Claims and
Accounts as referred to in the above
resolution, be handed back for
reconsideration.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the
report of the committee on Claims and
Accounts as referred to in the above
resolution, be handed back for
reconsideration.

Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the
report of the committee on Claims and
Accounts as referred to in the above
resolution, be handed back for
reconsideration.

Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Francis that
the Board adjourn till to-morrow at
9 a. m.

Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Francis that
the Board adjourn till to-morrow at
9 a. m.

Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Francis that
the Board adjourn till to-morrow at
9 a. m.

Motion carried.

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the Board adjourn till to-morrow at
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Motion carried.

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Motion carried.

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Motion carried.

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9 a. m.

Motion carried.

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the Board adjourn till to-morrow at
9 a. m.

Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Francis that
the Board adjourn till to-morrow at
9 a. m.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.
THURSDAY, FEB. 14, 1896.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Go to Claggett's, for Honey.

Highway contracts for sale at this office.

Perry Phelps returned from Rose City, last Friday.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

Peter Asbill, of Blaine, was in town last Monday.

Geo. Taylor spent Sunday in West Branch, returning Monday morning.

Yeast Cream is something new, and all the rage. Claggett sells it.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith, of Beaver Creek, were in town last Monday.

P. Asbill, of Blaine, offers a good Milk Cow for sale, cheap.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. Wight's restaurant.

J. W. Brockway was in town visiting with his young friends, over Sunday.

The best line of Canned Fruits and Vegetables in the city, at Claggett's.

The state encampment of the G.A.R. will be held at Mt. Clemens, March 26th, 27th and 28th.

Hammer and Aru Soda, the best in the market. For sale by S. S. Claggett.

The Misses Mabel and Hattie Green went to Saginaw, last Friday, for a visit with relatives.

Valentines, at Fournier's Drug Store.

W. M. Featherly, of Au Sable, has been appointed deputy game warden for the 10th. district.

For a cheap Tea, Claggett sells the best in the city for twenty-five cents, 5 pounds for \$1.00.

Lavi H. Decker, who at one time was a citizen of Crawford county, has been granted a pension.

Claggett is a lover of flowers and has the exclusive sale of "Golden Rose" our National Flower.

Good goods and low prices is the motto of J. M. Jones.

Blank Notes, Receipts, Camp Orders and Highway receipts, for sale at this office.

P. J. Mosher and T. Webster went to Genesee Co., last week and each purchased a team.

You should try a can of 10 cent corn, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Lee Taylor returned from West Bay City, where he had been visiting his sister, last Friday evening.

Lace and Celluloid Valentines, at Fournier's Drug Store.

For Sale or Exchange, a Long Short horn Welch cow, and two fine pigs, Aug. farrow. P. O. box 198.

Can goods at a bargain. Read the advertisement of S. H. & Co.

The Century Magazine and the Avalanche will cost our subscribers but \$1.50. Subscribe soon.

Go to the Restaurant of C. W. Wight where you will find a nice selection of Fresh Candies, Oranges, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Bulk Oysters, etc.

The train from here due at Lewiston, at 11 o'clock did not reach there until late in the afternoon of Friday, and did not return until Saturday.

It is not denied that S. H. & Co. are selling the best 29 cent Coffees in town.

John Bock, wife and four children were burned up in their home, near Omer, last Wednesday morning. The remains were all interred in one coffin.

Cash is King at Claggett's, and with \$1.00 in cash you can buy a large amount of goods. Try it.

It is estimated that there are 50,000 deer in Michigan. The number killed this fall is placed at 8,000, many of which were shipped out of the state. Three thousand hunters came into Michigan from other states.

J. M. Jones has just received a fine stock of shoes, etc., for his Spring trade.

A fine brick and tile machine capable of turning out any required amount up to 35,000 brick per day is at the station for Mr. Randall. — *Mo. Mail*.

Thorwald Peterson has been sentenced to Jackson for five years for forging \$8,000 worth of checks on the Manistee and Grand Rapids railroad. His home is at Manistee.

Jacob Muslakoff escaped from the jail at Gaylord, last Saturday. He pulled out the brick and loosened the bars. He was to have been tried soon for committing an assault on a Polish girl.

We will furnish Peterson's Magazine and the Avalanche, for \$1.00 per year, and the Cosmopolitan Magazine and the Avalanche, for \$2.00. Now is the time to subscribe.

John Beatty, of the firm of Smith, Son & Beatty, and wife, of Beaver Creek, went to Hillsdale county Monday, to take charge of their farm property for the coming year. They re-geated leaving Crawford county.

Claggett sells the best Tea for fifty cents; that money can buy.

Geo. Fauble of Blaine, was in town Monday. He has two good cows for sale.

When you want to buy three pounds of good Tea for \$1.00, go to Claggett's.

Mr. Harry Zeece, who has been visiting Elmer Knight, has returned home.

Those \$3 shoes for \$2 are a great bargain. Don't fail to get a pair at Claggett's.

The thermometer showed up last Thursday morning 15 degrees below zero.

On account of the storm, all trains were taken off the Lewiston branch, last Saturday.

Miss Frances Staley and her sister Maud, returned from Lansing, last Saturday.

Tim Webster has completed his job in Center Plains, and returned to his home in Frederic.

Our subscribers can get the Semi-Weekly Detroit Journal for 60 cents by paying up their subscription.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

Mrs. Charles Smith of Beaver Creek, has returned from an extended visit with friends in Cleveland, Ohio.

A. J. Rose went to Port Huron, last week to engage in the sale of Agricultural implements for Upton & Co., of that city.

Call and see the new goods, at the Shoe store of J. M. Jones.

There is no more sale for tan bark or pulp wood in Alpena just now, the market having become overstocked.

J. W. Brockway will go to Rosemond to-morrow, where he will not in the capacity of Circuit stenographer. — *Bay City Tribune*.

Five Alpena saloonkeepers got it in the neck, the fines ranging from \$100 to \$300 a piece. Some may have to go to Detroit.

Mio. Oscoda county wants a railroad and is moving to have the branch road to Rose City, extended to that place.

Severe winter weather the past week, mercury being "out of sight" most of the time. 40 below yesterday morning. — *Atlanta Tribune*.

Staton agent Bell, of Vanderbilt, who formerly was the agent at Cheney, is to be transferred to Rosemond. Wonder what he has been doing?

If Claggett's trade on Coffee keeps on increasing, he will be obliged to put in a Motor Engine to run his coffee mill. Buy your Coffee at Claggett's.

Miss Elvira Stark and Miss Lena Cundiff entertained a number of their young friends, by treating them to a "candy-pull," Wednesday eve, week.

The Ladies' Aid Society realized about \$6.00 from their social, at the parsonage, last Friday. The inclement weather prevented a general attendance.

The entertainment at the Town Hall, in Frederic, on the 5th, which was given by the Dramatic Club, was well attended and the receipts were \$11.80.

Last Friday was one of the most disagreeable days this winter. The thermometer registered 18 degrees below zero. On Saturday morning it was but five below.

The Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian church, will meet at Mrs. S. Hempstead's, Friday afternoon, for charitable work. The basket on the door is to catch the nickels.

The Y.P.S.C.E. gave a very pleasant social in the parlors of the Presbyterian church, after their business meeting Monday eve. Again increasing their finances.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

All the ministers of Port Huron have signed an agreement not to conduct funerals on Sunday, so residents will please find it convenient to die at some other time.

Selling, Hanson & Co. have the best 29 cent coffee, in town. You should try it.

We want MONEY, and when our collector calls on you, go down in your pocket and raise the small amount of the bill which he presents. It is a small amount to you, but five hundred of them aggregate a large sum to us.

Rev. J. M. Warren, having to remain here over Sunday, on account of the snow blockade on the Lewiston branch, preached at the Presbyterian church in the evening, taking for his subject "Stalwart Christianity". It was a stalwart sermon, well worthy of the close attention it received.

An unknown man was recently found dead in the outskirts of Oxford. There was a revolver and \$100.00 in cash on his person. The coroner had an inquest and charged \$75 to defray expenses and bury the body. A justice of the peace fined the corpse \$25 for carrying concealed weapons and kept the revolver. The local newspaper publishes the obituary notice and got nothing. 'Twas ever thus.

John Beatty, of the firm of Smith, Son & Beatty, and wife, of Beaver Creek, went to Hillsdale county Monday, to take charge of their farm property for the coming year. They re-geated leaving Crawford county.

There will be preaching at the Protestant Methodist church, next Sunday morning at 10:30, and Sunday School at 12 o'clock.

Read S. H. & Co.'s advertisement in this paper. It is to your interest.

Hubbard Head, of South Branch township, was in town the beginning of the week. He is going to make a new departure in farming this Spring, and has just ordered one thousand fruit trees for a starter for an orchard. He will succeed in raising fruit.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Award.

The reputation on Claggett's \$2.00 Shoes, extends almost over the entire State. Call and see his Popular Patent, Sleever Sealless one price Shoe. No seam to hurt the feet. No ripping of the uppers. The best shoes on earth for the money.

Circuit Court is in session. Judge Sharpe presiding. The case of the People vs. Lavigne, Criminal Assault, is continued on account of the absence of the complaining witness, as is also the trespass case of the People vs. Berube. In the Liquor cases, and the case of Harry Cook a *Nolle Pross* was entered. The verdict of not guilty was found in the Larceny case, vs. Geo. Souiers. The case of Delaire, vs. Rasmussen is on trial.

Farm for Rent or Sale.

I will sell, rent or exchange my farm for other property. Enquire of A. J. Rose, on the premises, Grayling, Mich.

To the Public.

I wish to announce that I am prepared to issue Steamship and Rail Road tickets to all parts of the Foreign Countries at reduced rates. I will also issue Drafts payable in Great Britain & Ireland and all principal Continental Cities.

L. T. WRIGHT, Oct. 25th at S. H. & Co. office.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling, for the week ending Feb. 9, '95.

Brady, P. T. Johnson, C. J. Civerien, M. S. Mason, Robert Hastings, T. W. McCormick, H. D. Hensen, M. Rogner, M. J. Holz, W. Strong, Lewis.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "Advertised."

W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. FOURNIER, Druggist.

Dr. Woodworth was called from Grayling last week to see the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Kneeland, but he said that Dr. DeClement was doing all that could be done. The child is still very sick. — *Lewiston Journal*.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottle on Conills and Colds. *Free trial bottle on Conills and Colds.*

Justice of the Supreme Court in place of John W. McGrath, whose term of office expires December 31st, 1895, also two Regents of the University of Michigan in place of Roger W. Butterfield and Chas. Hebard, whose term of office expires Dec. 31st, 1895.

In Testimony, I have heretounto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, the day and year first above written.

WASHINGTON GARDNER, [Seal] SECRETARY OF STATE.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist.

WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling, the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Smith.

A Great Candidate.

For your favorite is Otto's Cure for the throat and lungs, and we can recommend it to all as a superior remedy or coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, and all lung afflictions. It will stop a cough quicker than any known remedy.

We guarantee it to cure you. Instant relief in all cases of croup and whooping cough. If you are suffering, don't delay, but call on us and get a sample bottle of this great guaranteed remedy and be one of the great party on the road to health. Samples free. Large bottles \$6.00 and 25c., at Fournier's, sole agent.

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To the Public.

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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

SOLOS AND SOLOISTS.

MISERIES INFILDED ON AUDIENCES BY SOLO PEOPLE.

The Beginner on the Cornet or Violin.—The Young Lady and the Piano.—Ways and Means for Abating a Musical Nuisance.

You Know Them.

The desire to be raised above the crowd is so general among mankind that, in one form or another, it is manifested everywhere, and even in the most humble walks of life instances of the display of this sort of ambition are often seen, sometimes pitiful, sometimes laughable, always interesting from the fact that they display an impulse common to every walk of life. The waiter who desires to be known as the best waiter in town is actuated by exactly the same feeling of ambition that has moved more than one conqueror to "wade through slaughter to a throne, and shut the gates of mercy on mankind"; not is this feeling by any means limited in the descending scale to the brotherhood of the towel and napkins, for dishwasher strives with dishwasher for supremacy, and bootblack vies with bootblack as to which produces

It is not often in orchestra work, however, that one of the band has an opportunity to distinguish himself by solo performances. There are probably few places, the stage and the church choir excepted, where jealousies are so rife as in the orchestra, and this being the case, the obvious policy of the leader is to discourage any display of individual talent that would tend to his own embarrassments. Besides, the audience has paid its money for music and lots of it, and wants to see every member of the orchestra working full time. To the average theater-goer, whose amount of music that he keeps stored away in his soul is somewhat limited, the idea of one man fiddling or blowing away with all his might, while the other members of the orchestra sit by, giving only an occasional scrape, or toot, or thump, seems unjust. It is as though one clerk were required to wait on all the customers in the store, or one member of a street gang did all the digging, while the other clerks or diggers stood round with their hands in their pockets. But occasionally, the leader, to vary the programme a little, gives the first violin or the cornet a solo, and nothing is more exhilarating than to witness the healthy appreciation of the opportunity by the soloist. Once in a great while there is found a solo player who, from his ordinary place, will discourse sweet strains in a modest style, without any apparent effort to attract attention, but in general, the artist of the occasion makes the most of it. Rising from his seat as conscious of his own superiority to the common herd with which fate, by some curiously unjust caprice, has associated him, he faces the audience, pulls up his collar, pulls down his cuffs, gives his

head for a mile, and that makes the people in the houses on either side and across the street discuss the propriety of organizing a lynching party. The clarinet is not much better, and the violin would be worse, were it not that its voice is by no means so strong. But what it lacks in quantity it makes up in

MAXIM'S FLYING MACHINE.

It Has Been Given Its First Public Exhibition in England.

Hiram S. Maxim's flying-machine made its first public appearance in England recently, when it was exhibited at Baldwyn's Park, Bexley, in aid of the funds of the Bexley Cottage Hospital. Mr. Maxim's experiments have been so far perfected on the basis of his observation that while small birds, such as sparrows, are able to move in any direction through the air, it is quite impossible for very large birds, such as the condor and some other forms of vultures, to rise in the air in a vertical direction. To use Mr. Maxim's own words, these latter "can only rise by taking a long run, and then, springing into the air, work their wings very vigorously for a short time, and raise themselves in the air at an incline." In studying the question of a flying-machine, says Mr. Maxim, "I came to the conclusion that it would have to raise itself after the manner of the large birds; that is, it would have to run along the earth until a certain speed was attained, and then, as its sails or aeroplanes were forced forward on the air, the weight on the ground would become less and less, until the velocity would be great enough to raise it completely off the earth, and, like the condor, it would run up an incline instead of directly up as the sparrow is able to do." The machine as it appeared, standing on a short railway of very wide gauge, presented a curious spectacle, says the Westminster Budget.

On the platform which stood on the rails was a peculiarly formed steam engine, and from the platform sprang a series of what looked like very thick wires, reaching up to and supporting the great aeroplane which covered the whole like an awning, while midway appeared two huge propellers, the rapid rotation of which furnished the motive power of the machine. When Mr.



THE CORNET SOLOIST.

quality, for if anything can make men tired of life it is the diabolical groans and squeaks and wails emitted by a badly-used fiddle. It actually seems to have a life of its own, and feelings of its own, and to express them with such pathos that like a howling dog, no matter how much the listener may be annoyed by the outcry, he feels nothing but pity for the creature enduring such agony.

Very different says the Globe-Democrat, is the common feeling with regard to the piano. Some sympathy may be felt for a clarinet in distress or a violin that is being imposed upon by a merciless beginner, but no such sentiments can be entertained in regard to a piano, for all classes and grades of sufferers from solism, if such an expression is allowable, are in hearty accord in the conviction that a piano deserves all it gets simply because it is a piano. Yet, in spite of the fact that no instrument requires more skill, judgment, and musical genius to make tolerable, there is a prevalent idea that it is one of the easiest. There are probably not more than a hundred persons now living who can properly play on the piano, but there are, at a low estimate, 10,000,000 who think they can and do not hesitate to try. If each has within the range of the instrument's capacity ten hearers, the result is that 100,000,000 of the human race are made miserable during some portion of the twenty-four hours by the strains of the "Maiden's Prayer," or some similar composition devised especially for the purpose of teaching the human race the value of patience under tribulations. Then again, it is likely that enough money is wasted every year in this country on music lessons given to pupils who know nothing of music and are utterly in-

dred in about the same style. There is no certain way of suppressing her, and the various methods that have been tried are like some medical remedies, more unpleasant than the disease. Hiring a man to learn the trombone in the house directly opposite has been known to do good in some cases; employing a chorus of small boys to sing in front of her window has its advantages, and also, it may be added, its drawbacks. The most frequently successful plan is providing her with a beau, and, by popular subscription, furnishing him enough money to take her out every evening during the summer season. If the neighbors are able to stand the financial drain, this plan is frequently effective, for before the next season she will likely marry the youth who so materially adds to her pleasure, and drop her music instantly. But too much care cannot be exercised in the selection of a beau for her, for if one should be chosen who could sing, the chances are that the twain would practice duets, and so the last state of that neighborhood would be worse than the first. Then again, this plan has the disadvantage that it may entail on the residents in the block the necessity of continuing it indefinitely, for the marriageability of this species of young female is by no means so pronounced as that of her unaccomplished, but more practical, sisters who do not play the piano or sing parodies on operatic airs. So, after all, it is often safest to let her run her course, like the measles or the whooping cough, trusting to time to effect a cure.

As a promoter of inward profanity, she occupies a proud pre-eminence to which the hand-organ man, and the man with an accordion, and the youth with the mandolin, and the girl with a guitar, may in vain aspire. None of them are at all despicable, and each in



THE CORNET SOLOIST.

the best and most lasting "shine," and thus stands entitled to precedence among his fellows.

Strong as this impulse is among people whose place in life is inconspicuous, not to say insignificant, it becomes tenfold more so with those who constantly seek the favor of the public; those with whom the applause of the public means not only fame, but prosperity also, for in enhanced reputation these people find not only their pleasure.



THE CONCERT SOLOIST.

ure, but increased receipts for their managers and greater salaries for themselves. It is not strange, therefore, that among musicians and actors there should be a rivalry of the most energetic kind, or that appearances in solo parts in which the individual has an opportunity to distinguish himself above his fellows should be most earnestly coveted. The player in an orchestra, for instance, however brilliant his execution, however solid his musical attainments, so long as he is merely a member of a body of musicians, has no opportunity to display



A COMING MUSICAL GENIUS.

capable of learning even the principles, to pay the interest on the national debt, the sole result of all this outlay being the fact that several hundreds of thousands of young ladies are thereby enabled to inflict an incredible amount of suffering on their fellow creatures.

The young feminine piano specialist is at her best when playing by an open window. In summer time, or when endeavoring to entertain a party of friends. In the latter case she appears to great advantage. She has taken instrumental lessons from Sig. Pounds, and naturally cherishes the belief that what she does not know about the piano and music in general would not be worth anybody's time to find out. A few friends have been invited in to hear her play. Among them is, of course, one who fully appreciates her numerous gifts and graces, and this chosen swain turns the pages for her, at the wrong place, with a zeal born of his appreciation. He is charmed. So is her mother. Her father does not exactly see where the returns for his investment come in, but not being musical, holds his peace, and all the company, who have been able to keep awake, pronounce the playing simply perfection, and tell about other girls who took lessons a great deal longer without being able to play nearly as well.

When the young lady, however, opens her window on a calm summer evening in a crowded neighborhood, her sphere of usefulness greatly widens, for instead of exhibiting her talents before a small and respectful audience, she, in a metaphorical sense, allows her light to shine before men. The feelings of the neighbors do not, of course, enter into the question. They may want to talk or to sleep, or to say their prayers, or just to be left alone; it is all one; she is going to play, and to sing, too, if she can, and that settles it. What she plays or sings depends on her training. It may be Beethoven's choice hit from *Fidelio*, or "The Captain and His Wives," or "Vol de la Sapete," from *Figras*.



AN UNAPPRECIATED SOLOIST.

whatever special gifts he may possess, save in a way that serves to enhance the reputation of the organization, but not of himself. In other words, the player in an orchestra makes reputation for the band, while the solo player makes reputation for himself. Play he ever so skillfully, so long as he plays as a member of the band, but the moment he rises before the audience and assumes the character of a soloist, that moment he gains an individuality.

is the beginner on the cornet, for instance, who can cause more profanity than a rainstorm at a free-and-easy picnic. The cornet is an instrument of peculiarly malevolent tendencies, and able to take its own revenge on those who treat it badly. When humored by one who knows its weak points, and is able, so to speak, to smooth down its quirks, it is reasonably well-behaved, but let a beginner get hold of it, and it vents its feelings in a series of unearthly shrieks or squalls that can be

heard for a mile, and that makes the people in the houses on either side and across the street discuss the propriety of organizing a lynching party. The cornet is not much better, and the violin would be worse, were it not that its voice is by no means so strong. But what it lacks in quantity it makes up in

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DESIGN FOR A CHURCH.

Suitable for Either Congregational or Presbyterian Denominations.

This design was prepared with a view of erection on a peculiar site in a prosperous and growing country town, site being somewhat long and narrow, one corner of which rounded off to a sharp point on the rear portion of the church, and the peculiar layout of the plan was deemed necessary to carry out the problem and to suit the site. The building is unique in design and finish, and successfully fills the demand of the modern ecclesiastical structure suited to the form of Congregational worship. The plan is very compact, and so arranged that by rolling venetian blinds to close the openings, the auditorium, or church proper, and the chapel and parlor, being connected with sliding doors, can be thus opened into and used as one; and the kitchen in connection with parlor makes a desirable feature, and one which can not fail to be appreciated by all Congregationalists.

The auditorium proper is an octagon with two long sides, the organ



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

being placed behind the pulpit, and all seats radiating from the pulpit, give each and every one an equal opportunity to see and hear, the doors on either side of the pulpit lead to choir and minister's room, both of which are connected with a hallway having an outside entrance; here also is provided a toilet-room, containing closet and bowl. The main entrance is placed in the angle of auditorium and chapel, and connects with each, while the circular apse contains the staircase up to bell chamber above. Over this entrance the tower rises to a height of ninety feet, and is arranged so as to hold a peal of bells, if desired. At either flank of the octagon the walls are pierced with doors or windows, and the windows are filled with stained glass; and the outside walls are kept low, the principal light comes from the clear story windows, and with the open-timber roof and stained glass the interior effect is very striking, add-

ing to the central aeroplane, a pair of "wings" on each side and smaller aeroplanes before and after. So, for the present, we must be content with Mr. Maxim's declaration that his machine will fly if it is allowed to, though he admits that he has yet to solve the problem of controlling it when it is once off the ground.

DE CASERTA'S BEQUEST.

Late King of Naples Left His Brother His Shadowy Title.

The ex-King of Naples has left all the claims to private fortunes in Italy which he could dispose of by will to Count de Caserta, his brother, and heir to his shadowy title and throne. The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News writes: "The dowager ex-Queen, however, is to have a life interest in this fortune, which includes the Farnese palace, now rented to the French Government for an embassy. The sum of £35,000 is left to the poor of Naples and Palermo, and a sum of £80 to the poor of the parish of the Madeline, in Paris, in which the ex-King and Queen lived since 1873. The Archduke Rainer, brother-in-law, and a cousin of the late Queen Maria Theresa, is executor to the will. There are several bequests to members of the different branches of the Bourbon family. The Neapolitan exiles here say that the Count de Caserta will soon issue an address to the people of Naples to remind them of his rights and to protest against the usurpation of the house of Savoy."

"The Count and Countess de Caserta, now calling themselves the King and Queen of Naples, reside permanently in France. They live," the correspondent says, "in a poorly furnished flat there, and winter at Cannes, where most of the Italian Bourbons have villas. The Paris correspondent writes: "The dowager ex-Queen, however, is to have a life interest in this fortune, which includes the Farnese palace, now rented to the French Government for an embassy. The sum of £35,000 is left to the poor of Naples and Palermo, and a sum of £80 to the poor of the parish of the Madeline, in Paris, in which the ex-King and Queen lived since 1873. The Archduke Rainer, brother-in-law, and a cousin of the late Queen Maria Theresa, is executor to the will. There are several bequests to members of the different branches of the Bourbon family. The Neapolitan exiles here say that the Count de Caserta will soon issue an address to the people of Naples to remind them of his rights and to protest against the usurpation of the house of Savoy."

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ANTICS OF A GAS WELL

STUPENDOUS SPOUTER IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Queen Lili to Be Tried for Treason—Protectorate May Be Declared—London Banks to Ship Gold—Moran and Healy Found Guilty.

Tremendous Force of Gas.
The "Big Moses" gas well on the Spencer farm, on Indian Creek, near Parkersburg, W. Va., owned by the Victor Oil Company, which company has spent thousands of dollars in a few months in endeavors to shut it off, burst all bonds the other night, tearing up fifteen acres of land, carrying everything before it. It is pronounced the greatest gazer ever struck in the world. The roar of the escaping gas, which can be heard for miles, is reported to be terrible, and cattle, horses and sheep, pasturing in the vicinity, are losing their sense of hearing, eventually dying from an unknown cause. As the pressure cannot be regulated, it will have to be allowed to exhaust itself.

BEARDSLEE TO ACT.

American Admiral Said to Have Been Instructed to Take Pearl Harbor.

A dispatch from Honolulu, dated Feb. 2, and received via Victoria Sunday, says: It is learned from semi-official reports that Acting Rear Admiral Beardslee's instructions authorize him to take possession of Pearl Harbor for a naval station and to declare an American protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands as soon as the political conspiracy has been disposed of by the military commission. Color is given to the rumor by government correspondence received from Washington by the last mail and the fact of a detail of officers having been sent down to Pearl Harbor under the admiral's instructions to prepare to carry out his orders. There is a hull in affairs here, and quiet will probably reign until the military court now sitting shall have finished its work. Great interest is attached to the forthcoming trial of the ex-queen. The Government claims to have more than sufficient evidence to convict her of treason. There are six specifications in the charge. The military commission has brought in findings in twenty-four cases.

MORE GOLD WANTED.

The Latest Bond Sale Max. Improve Conditions Somewhat.

R. G. Dua & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: For a whole week the confident expectation of the sale of bonds has kept back exports of gold. Withdrawals from the treasury amounted to about \$2,000,000, but were mainly for domestic purposes. In the two months ending Feb. 1, the treasury actually lost \$6,000,000 in gold, of which \$40,000,000 went into circulation and \$20,000,000, besides the product of the mines, went abroad. To arrest this outgo in either direction is a problem which the new issue of bonds may possibly solve. It is hoped that the negotiations with foreign bankers may secure some improvement, though it is clear that sales of securities here will have the same effect as if the bonds were placed in this country and they may not be stopped by the new transactions. The condition of industries if not definitely better, at least presents some points of encouragement.

TREMENDOUS FORCE OF GAS.

A Well in West Virginia Tears Up Land and Destroys Cattle.

Fred Lorraine, an actor, who is best remembered by his support of Margaret Mather, was cowhanded at Indianapolis by Mrs. Johanna North, who accused him of trying to marry her daughter, although he was already a man of family. Lorraine was severely stung about the hands and face before he disarmed the enraged woman. Last summer and fall Lorraine headed a combination which played in the minor towns, and Miss North was a member of the company.

Gold Comes This Way.

The announcement of the American loan confirms the statement that gold would leave London for New York. The Bank of England will probably lose about £2,000,000, and the remainder will come from the open market and other sources. The rise in Paris and Berlin exchange indicates that those countries are buying remittances on London with a view to participating in the loan. The stock markets were depressed by the loan announcement, partly because of the probable loss of gold and dearer money.

See Their Sister Burn Up.

James Martin and wife, living near the Davidson coke works, Connellsburg, Pa., left their four children at home for a short time in charge of the oldest daughter, aged 10. During their absence Mary, 4 years of age, fell into the open grate and was burned to death. The other children were so terrified that they did not attempt to rescue her nor give an alarm.

Both Are Guilty.

Guilty of manslaughter as charged was the verdict of the jury in the Healy-Moran murder case at Chicago. The same document fixed the punishment of the two defendants at fourteen years each in the penitentiary. The two were policemen, and, while drunk, they shot and killed Swan Nelson, in December, 1893.

Ex-Master Stevens Is Dead.

John L. Stevens, ex-minister to Hawaii, is dead. He was a man of unusual character and diplomatic ability.

Big Charges by the Sheriff.

Testimony has been given before the Senate investigating Committee at Denver, showing that by means of illegal and exorbitant bills, Sheriff Birchfield's office has received about \$25,000 annually more than the sum to which it was entitled.

Bank Cashier Kills Himself.

At Carrollton, Mo., S. C. Rea, cashier of the Carroll Exchange Bank, committed suicide by shooting himself. There is no known cause for the deed.

Great Depot Burned.

The Union station at St. Joseph, Mo., completed in May, 1882, and which was used by all the railways entering the city, was laid in ruins by fire Saturday night. The loss will reach \$400,000. It was one of the most severe fires ever suffered by the city.

Uncle Sam Protects.

The New York Herald's special cable from Panama says: "It is reported that the United States Government has formally protested against the monopoly of navigation on the Orinoco river, granted by President Crespo's administration to an English syndicate, headed by one Guille of Trinidad."

Fires Due to the Cold.

An attempt to thaw out elevator pipes in the basement of Aaron Bragg's furniture store in Baltimore caused a loss of over \$75,000. The flames started up the elevator shaft and quickly spread throughout the five-story building.

BLEW UP THE BUILDING.

Milan, Ohio, Bank Robbed of \$30,000—Burglars Alarmed the Town.
About 4 o'clock Monday morning a terrible explosion awakened the people of Milan, Ohio. A hurried examination showed that the Lockwood bank building had been exploded into the air, blown and its contents about \$30,000 taken by five masked men, who, in blowing open the safe, had demolished the building and started an alarm all over the village. Among the many who started to investigate the explosion was L. L. Stoddard, cashier of the bank, and he was just in time to see the five men leave the bank building, jump into a carriage and drive away. He fired several shots at them, but without effect, and the men soon disappeared in the direction of Sandusky. A posse of men was hurriedly organized and soon followed in pursuit. At the same time notices were sent by wire in all directions, and the news spread around them so securely that escape was well nigh impossible. At Sandusky two men were caught. The exact amount of money secured cannot yet be ascertained, but it is believed to be about \$30,000. The bank is a wealthy concern, which fact was doubtless known by the men. The only error in their well-laid plans was the heavy explosion which started the alarm. It is quite probable that they had not prepared it with sufficient caution and that error their plans were upset and themselves placed in danger of capture.

IGNORES THE LORDS.

Democrats Refuse to Follow Springer on Currency Reform.

There's No Reference Whatever to that Question in Queen's Speech.
With the usual pomp and ceremony the fourth session of the thirteenth Victorian Parliament was opened in London Tuesday afternoon. The customary Guy Fawkes search was made by Lord Churcill. Carrington had a dozen of the yeomen of the guard, and then the house assembled and listened to the reading of the queen's speech. The pronouncement from the throne was a distinct disappointment. It has been given out freely from ministerial sources that if the Rosberry administration was to fall it would fall fighting; that the speech, therefore, would contain references to all the reforms which the liberal party approves, regardless of their probable passage at the present session. True, several important questions are brought to the front—the Welsh church establishment, plural voting, popular control of the liquor traffic, county government for Scotland, and Irish land measures. But in regard to the burning question of the times—the reformation or abolition of the lords—Premier Rosberry says not a word.

LOSING THE GERMAN MARKET.

Argentine Wheat Supplanting the American in the Kaiser's Domain.

A startling evidence of the extent to which our wheat trade with Germany has suffered by the competition of the Argentine Republic is contained in a report to the State Department by Frank H. Mason, United States consul general at Frankfort, upon the German wheat imports for the last three years. In 1892 the United States shipped to Germany 6,302,130 tons of wheat. The next year this dropped to 3,149,282 tons, and in 1894 the figures were but 3,054,809 tons. In the meanwhile Argentina seemed to have gained about what we lost for the imports of wheat from that country—amounting in 1892 to but 601,697 tons, swelled in 1893 to 1,513,901 tons, and in 1894 to 3,196,190 tons. In 1893 Russia and Germany engaged in a tariff war. In consequence the imports of Russian wheat into Germany, which were 2,572,001 tons in 1892, dropped suddenly in 1893 to 216,362 tons. But in 1894 peace having been restored, the Russian wheat imports into Germany reached 2,854,459 tons.

Litt's Very Latest.

Honolulu advises by steamer Australasia of Queen Liliuokalani's abdication in favor of the republic. This is by far the most important outcome of the late rebellion. The document was drawn up by A. S. Hartwell at the request of the ex-queen, and was presented on the 26th ultimo to President Dole. The queen made a plea for the Hawaiians and others who took part in the rebellion. She hopes executive clemency will be exercised in their cases. She expresses a desire to live in absolute privacy henceforth. The document includes a copy of the oath of allegiance taken by her, and closes: "I have caused the foregoing statement to be prepared and drawn, and have signed my name without having received the slightest suggestion from the President of Hawaii concerning the same or any part thereof, or concerning any action or course of my own in the premises." The queen's abdication was not unexpected. It may quarters it looks as if upon a rush to secure a vacancy when she appears before the military court now sitting. It is not definite, however, that she will be tried. It is not known in which particular she has abdicated. She has left no will.

FIND THE STRIKE COSTLY.
Pennsylvania Coke Companies Settling with 2,000 Men Under Contract.

The Pennsylvania coke companies will yet have a great deal to pay out before the expense of breaking last year's strike is concluded. Five of the suits brought by the importers negroes for fulfillment of contract have been decided in favor of the men. The coke companies have with the drawn the remaining twenty-eight cases and privately paid off the claims of the men. There now promises to be a deluge of these suits by the 2,000 men who were employed under contract and who all claim back pay.

Fatal Kansas Affray.

James Nutt, famous as the slayer of W. W. Dukes at Uniontown, Pa., ten years ago, Tuesday night fatally wounded Mrs. Jesse Peyton near Atchison, Kan., and put three bullets into Leonard Coleman, injuring him seriously but probably not fatally. Nutt was himself also badly hacked with an axe that he will die.

Crew Is Frozen to the Roof.

The schooner T. B. Dickson, encased in the open draw of the Kinnickinnick avenue bridge at 8:30 Monday morning, carrying three people down to death in the icy waters of the river. Six others were rescued from the partly frozen ship. The dead were: Mrs. Antoinette G. Ehlmann, a kindergarten teacher; John Kennedy, motorman; Miss Schmidkuntz, employed at National Knitting Works; it was the worst street car accident that ever happened in Milwaukee, and the news of the shocking disaster sent a thrill of horror throughout the city. From all accounts the accident seems to have been due to the carelessness of the motorman, John Kennedy, but he stuck to his post in a vain endeavor to stop the car, which he had permitted to approach too near the open draw, and paid the penalty of his carelessness with his life. The car struck endwise in the river, and was submerged for about two-thirds of its length, the fact that it did not go to the bottom of the river, which is eighteen feet deep at that point, being due to the presence of thick ice. This circumstance alone, it is believed, made it possible to rescue any of the passengers.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

The boiler at Earl Carpenter & Son's factory on Main street, Milwaukee, exploded, killing two men outright, injuring a third so that he died within an hour, and wounding ten others, some of them seriously.

Fatal Fire at Pittsburgh.

Two persons were burned to death and another probably fatally injured in a fire at Pittsburgh.

MARSH QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.75@20.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00@4.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00@4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, \$0.50@5c; corn, No. 2, \$0.45@5c; oats, No. 2, \$0.25@2c; rye, No. 2, \$0.25@3c; butter, choice creamery, 23@25c; eggs, fresh, 24@25c; potatoes, car lots, per bushel, 65@75c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$2@5.50; hogs, choice light, \$3@4.50; sheep, fair to prime, \$2@4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, \$0.50@5c; corn, No. 2, \$0.45@5c; oats, No. 2, \$0.25@2c; rye, No. 2, \$0.25@3c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00@4.75; hogs, \$4@4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, \$0.50@5c; corn, No. 2, \$0.45@5c; oats, No. 2, \$0.25@2c; rye, No. 2, \$0.25@3c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50@4.50; hogs, \$2.50@4.50; sheep, \$2.50@4.50; wheat, No. 2, \$0.50@5c; corn, No. 2, \$0.45@5c; oats, No. 2, \$0.25@2c; rye, No. 2, \$0.25@3c.

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Toledo—Wheat, 2 red, \$3.50@4.75; corn, No. 2 mixed, 41@411/2c; oats, No. 2 white, 35@341/2c; rye, No. 2, 50@5c.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50@4.50; hogs, \$3@4.50; sheep, \$2.50@4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, \$0.50@5c; corn, No. 2, \$0.45@5c; oats, No. 2 white, 35@341/2c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 52@55c; corn, No. 2, 43@441/2c; oats, No. 2 white, 32@321/2c; rye, No. 2, 40@411/2c; oats, No. 2, 30@311/2c; rye, No. 2, 25@261/2c.

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St. Louis—Wheat, No. 2 red, \$0.50@5c; corn, No. 2, \$0.45@5c; oats, No. 2 white, 32@321/2c; rye, No. 2, 40@411/2c; oats, No. 2, 30@311/2c; rye, No. 2, 25@261/2c.

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